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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY APRIL 30, 1871.

NUMBER 36.

"I DON'T CARE."

BY FRANCES S. SMITH.

"I don't care!" How many troubles From these hateful words have sprung! Far too often falls the sentence From the lips of old and young. How it lowers man's true standard! How it hurries to despair! Spleen, and spite, and hate are nourished In the baneful "I don't care!"

"I don't care!" Oh, why so common Should this vile expression be? Did it ever soothe a sorrow, Or to flight put misery? Did it e'er dispel a shadow, Or bring sunshine anywhere? Came there ever yet a blessing With the spiteful "I don't care!"

Pauper, in thy wretched garret, Did it ever bring thee gold? Maiden, did it mend the quarrel Which arose when love grew cold? Sailor on the boundless ocean, Would you ever danger dare On a ship, however worthy, With the captain "I don't care?"

Heart-crushed pilgrim on life's highway, Did it ever bring thee balm? Toiler roused by man's injustice, Did it e'er thy spirit calm? Christian reaching after Heaven, Did it ever lead to prayer? Parent, did thy child's amendment Ever follow "I don't care?"

Many a wretch in anguish groaning, Backed and wasted by disease— Many a thief his crime atoning In his sin-brought miseries— Many a low-browed, ruthless murderer Doomed to dangle in the air, Owe the climax of their follies To the reckless "I don't care!"

"I don't care!" Oh, let the sentence Never pass your lips again! It can never bring you pleasure, But it may engender pain. 'Mid all Satan's vile inventions, None more surely can ensnare, Than the worthless, good-for-nothing, Stupid saying, "I don't care!"

"OUR STORY TELLER."

THE RUGG DOCUMENTS.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

The world has come to a pritty pass when folks can't make themselves in no ways snubbed without running the risk of having their private affairs dragged out into the gaze of the public, and dished up in the newspapers along with the murder of Mr. Jones, and the suicide of Mr. Smith.

Now-a-days every consarned fool that is too lazy to work takes to corresponding with the newspapers, and arning a few cents now and then out of some poor fellow mortal's misfortunes. Times has gone by when bread was aimed by the sweat of yer brow. It ain't genteel to sweat in these times.

About a week ago as I was hanging out three pair of stockings on the clothes line that I'd been coloring blue for Johnathan—and, if I do say it, I got as good a color as ever you seed—I seed a feller coming up over the ice, a scuffling along for fear he should fall, with a book under his arm and a pair of gold goggles on his nose. I took him for a thread and needle peddler that's allers a coming along when nobody wants him, and I hollered out to him:

"Hold on there, mister—it's pritty slippery round that way, and you can save yourself the trouble of coming in. I don't want nothing."

Ye see this peddler was allers dreadful hard to get rid of, and generally he'd manage to hang round till dinner was ready, and then I had to ask him to eat and he'd pay me in buttons and such. And as I'd got my dinner all struck out that day—split peas, and injun bread, and apple sars, I didn't mean to make no change, and I didn't want no strangers to bother me.

"I ain't a peddler," sez he, as indignant as ever you seed. "I'm an Interviewer from New York city, madam."

"Oh, Mr. Interviewer, I beg your parding!" sez I; "but rilly, now, I took you for Silas Diggles, a thread-and-needle peddler. He's got just such a hooked nose as your'n, and he has just such a way of waddling along, as if his trouzies was a little tight and he was afraid of busting 'em."

"My name is Briggs," sez he—"Col. John Briggs of the New York Northern Light!"

"How do do?" sez I. "How's your pa and ma?"

"Very well," sez he. "Can you tell me where I shall be likely to find Mrs. J. Rugg Perkins, the author of the 'Rugg Documents'?"

"Rite here," sez I. "I'm the woman,

squire, and I hope you'll excuse my toilet, but I've been troubled with the neurology lately, and I've got my head tied up into a tablecloth to keep from ketching cold; and my gound, as you can see, is pinned up to keep it out of the mud. I'm a hanging these stockings of Johnathan's out to dry, and I reckon I've got just as good a blite on 'em as ever you seed."

"Exactly," sez he. "When you are at leisure, I want to interview you. I've come all the way from New York on purpose." "The land sakes!" sez I. "Be you a par-lice? If you be, I ain't the one you're after. I hain't done nothing out of character; I hain't robbed nor murdered, nor stole nobody nor nothing—so you might as well travel!"

"I am an Interviewer—a reporter," sez he; "and, as I remarked before, I want to interview you."

"What is that?" sez I. "Anything like pulling a tooth, or sculping a feller, or setting a bone?"

He luffed and sleeeked down his whiskers jest as you'd slick down the cat's tail.

"Oh, no, indeed, my dear madam! I only wish to ask you a few simple questions."

"Oh, law!" sez I. "Why didn't you say so in the first place? Come into the house and take a cheer onto the sofa, and make yerself at home."

He sot down and opened his book, and took his pencil out of his pocket, and begun to whittle it with his knife.

"Your name," sez he, "is Rugg?"

"No 'tain't 'Tis Perkins."

"Ah, yes—Rugg Perkins? Jerusha?"

"Exactly," sez I—"you've hit it there, squire."

"Where were you born?" sez he.

"To home," sez I, "where all decent folks allers goes to be born."

"When?" sez he.

"None of your consurns," sez I, for I knowed that like the rest of the man seet, he was a fishing to find out my age.

"Ever had the mumps?"

"Yes."

"Chicken pox?"

"No."

"What kind of salaratus do you use?"

"Don't use none. I allers makes riz bread, or sody."

"Jest so. Got any corns?"

"No sired! But Johnathan has got all the corns of the family. He bites over with 'em."

"Ever been to a theatre?"

"Lots of times."

"Play cards?"

"No, I'm a church member, thank you."

"Ever take any of Jenkin's sarsaparilla?"

"No. I takes catnip tea and pennyrial when I'm upso't."

"In favor of woman's rights?"

"Yes, clean up to the handle."

"What handle?"

"The broom handle."

"What colored flannels do you wear?"

"None of your bizness," sez I. "That aint a modest question to ask. And if you don't look out, you'll get showed to the door."

gone three rod his heels flew out, and down he went, his goggles flying in one direction, and his book in another! Johnathan had got on so much steam that he couldn't stop himself jest where he wanted to, so he stuck his fishing pole into the snow and it broke short off, and throwed him up full ten feet into the air. And when he lit he went rite into the goose pond clean over head and heels, and would have drownid if I hadn't a pulled him out do his coat tails, and sot him up against the fence, and let the water run out of him. While I was rubbing him, Briggs picked himself up and got away. I ixpect he wont want to interview yer Aunt Jerushy agin rite off.

J. RUGG PERKINS.

THE NETHER SIDE OF NEW YORK.

When a sharper proves himself a master of his art, always ready to adapt himself to any exigency however suddenly presented, and constantly intriguing with success for illegal gains, without incurring the penalties of any statute of frauds yet devised, he rises to the dignity of a skinner, who is the rankest growth of that rarerogery which dodges the law at every turn, and is nowhere produced in such perfection as in the financial hot-bed of the continent.

Not long since a skinner, santering up town after a day of ill luck in Wall street managed to bring down two birds with one stone in a manner that greatly increased the credit of his tribe. Stepping into a leading furnishing store in Broadway, he bought cravats, collars, gloves, and other articles to the amount of \$65, and taking out his pocket-book displayed a large roll of bills. But he suddenly remembered that he desired to make other purchases on his way, especially of cigars at a prominent up-town Broadway grocery, and proposed to give a check for \$100 for his purchases, as he wished to use that evening a little more money than he had with him. The check was readily accepted, and with his goods and \$35, he walked leisurely away. Getting to the grocery, he purchased cigars and liquors to the amount of \$75, and desired to pay for them with a check, as he had just paid out all the money he had with him at the furnishing store, which establishment he boldly gave as a reference. He had the goods with the label of the house upon the parcels, his statement was believed and he walked away with another \$25 added to his store. In this case he desired the goods sent to his residence, which was done, and being received at the house he had named, they were never afterwards recovered, although upon subsequent investigation, when the checks proved worthless, it was found that he was utterly unknown on the premises. A little shrewd game was played by the fellow who paid for his purchase with a check which was taken without question, as the dealer saw that it was certified. But when it came back bearing the distressing words "No funds," the dealer opened his eyes wide to see that the certification was one of the most shallow devices by which a fool and his money had ever been parted. The check purported to be drawn by the secretary of a company, and the certification was by the cashier of the same company, with the word cashier made prominent in a large round hand, while the initials of the company, underneath at a hasty glance looked like a mere flourish of the pen. These are only two illustrations out of thousands which might be given showing how the skinner operates in worthless checks.

Another method which the skinner has adopted for making his way in the world, while creditable to his ingenuity, is a great annoyance to the mercantile community. Keeping an eye constantly open for the main chance, he discovers that some quiet firm which is doing a snug business without making any fuss about it, has thereby, and by virtue of years of probity, secured the confidence of a large circle of customers. These are advantages which the skinner could never acquire for himself, and he is therefore forced to appropriate those gathered by others. He prints business cards and circulars bearing the name of the respectable firm, and, although never giving the same location, generally selects the same street. This done, he has his immediate future secured; for he goes boldly and buys goods on short time in the name, say, of Smith & Co., Water street. Inquiries are of course made by the seller of the mercantile Agency, where the firm is declared to be, as it

is, first class, and the goods are delivered. Sometimes the skinner has them delivered for shipment, and they go off to another city, where they are sold and the proceeds are in his pocket before the cheat is discovered. But oftener he takes the chance of disposing of the goods in New York, in which case the cartman who takes them from the store of the seller dumps them upon some pier, from whence they are taken away by another cartman, and all trace of them is thus lost. In this way many skimmers contrive to do a thriving business year after year without detection; and some of them even bolder, send circulars through the country and advertise in moral newspapers, by which means they get consignments of produce from farmers, and of course never make a return, nor can they be found when the duped shipper, as he always does at last, comes to the city to hunt up his correspondent. This knavery is so adroitly managed that in many cases the skinner actually pays advances on consignments; but as it is always only a small per cent. of the value, it will be readily seen that he takes no chance of losing his margins by the operation. By these devices, calculated to deceive, men of ordinary prudence and caution, he has done a most thriving trade, and almost undermined public confidence in commercial integrity. Not content with this, he further extracts profit from his bogus character by issuing notes of the business house whose name he has assumed, and readily gets them shayed by the less reputable bill-discounters.—Galaxy Magazine.

SELFISHNESS.—Live for some purpose in the world. Always act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such a selfish manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any traces of their existence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They are, while they live, like some pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forgotten, without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, wanted by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Who has been the worse for their death? Whose tears have they dried up? Whose wants supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to readmit them to existence? or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched, unproductive mode of existence! Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub.

SELF RELIANCE.—Children should be taught this at an early age. An exchange says:

Our observation has led us to the conclusion that two of the strongest elements of success are, courageous self reliance, and economy. The boy left a poor orphan has to fight his own battles.

No rich father furnishes him a carriage to ride, and so he must walk—and he learns to walk. No one reaches out a friendly hand to lead him, and he learns to go alone. With a scanty supply of pocket money, he is compelled to habits of economy that ever after cling to him.

"The boy is the father of the man" is a trite saying. The poor boy comes up to manhood, and instead of leaning upon some one to aid him, or of waiting for some one to come to his help he strikes out with a feeling that, to use a vulgarism, he must "root hog or die"—and he roots away. Look where you will, and you will find that ninety-five out of every hundred successful men are inspired with just this self reliant feeling. It is at the very foundation of the go-ahead and get ahead-yourself spirit that animates them.

THE SECOND REBELLION.—The little Manikin State of South Carolina was the first to secede. The first gun, took the first national fort, and dragged her sisters into the great slaveholders' rebellion. The net results of these fine exploits, on which she then so highly plumed herself, for the exaltation and perpetuation of American slavery may be briefly stated thus: A negro Lieutenant Governor, three negro Congressmen, eleven negro State Senators, eighty negro Representatives, and one negro Judge of the Supreme Court. Such was the harvest that came of the seed sown in 1851.—State Journal.

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the Louisianaian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THURSDAY APRIL 20, 1871.

The City Council on Tuesday evening passed an ordinance to provide for the more efficient drainage of the City of New Orleans and environs, and their protection from inundation. This measure has been passed in accordance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature at its last session. The importance of draining the city and the swamp lands adjacent is universally acknowledged and the prompt action of the City Council will receive the thorough and hearty approval of the vast majority of the people. The work we are informed will commence as soon as possible. The Mayor, Administrator of Finance, and Administrator of Improvements are associated together as a standing Committee on Drainage, in the matter.

We had a brief interview a day or two ago with Col. E. W. Mason. The gallant judge is in excellent health, and speaks favorably of his new field of labor.

We had brief visits yesterday from Hons. G. Y. Kelso and Wm. Crawford, and Mr. Louis Kemmer.

The river is still high. Too high to be comfortable to the people of Kemmer. They have requested that steamboats be required to pass far enough from the bank to prevent the surging waters from flowing over the levees. Anxiety is properly felt everywhere at the present height of the river.

In January last when the good folks of Natchez elected a Republican Mayor, the Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet, said that "Baton Rouge was the only place of importance between New Orleans and Memphis where the City Government was in the hands of the Democracy." We then recommended our coten not to be too loud, nor too long in his boasting, he might attract attention, &c.

Our vaticinations have been as true as Gospel. On the 10th inst. a election was held for Mayor in Baton Rouge and the Republicans were triumphant not merely in the election of one of the party—but that one—A COLORED MAN. "Well and faithfully done," Good Baton Rongians.

LAFITTE'S TREASURE.—The Louisiana Sugar Bowl of April 13, says that the excitement about the discovery of the old pirate's treasure, promises to be resumed. Some wild dream, or less substantial vagary, has aroused the cupidity of numbers of the New Iberians, who have been fruitlessly digging for the supposed buried money.

Our coten of the Empire Parish Register is in a woful plight, and draws a gloomily facetious picture of his aquatic surroundings. His "editorial domicile is surrounded with water," and he has no alibi to paddle in; if he will be sallying forth, he must, preface, "wade knee deep to reach a dry spot, and then he exclaims, "This is truly delightful!" But our unfortunate friend has other miseries. The water attracts the musical, everlasting, those sea-gulls, geese, water-fowl, etc., together with those diminutive sweet singers, mosquitoes, which seldom fail to remind one of their desire for intimate relationship.

Our friend is broken hearted, but summoning all his philosophy, he says:

"We live, however, in hope, but would say to Gen. Thompson if that little gap is not closed soon, we will have either to transfer our sanctum to the cockpit of our castle or borrow his tug to embark for some other location."

We have before us the second number of a new paper just started in St. Charlesville, under the Editorship of Mr. Theogene Castille. The editor surprises us with the declaration that "having been appointed the Official Journal for the town of St. Martinville, the Parish of St. Martin, and the State of Louisiana, all publications, notices, &c., to be of any legal force or effect, must appear in this paper. We offer our congratulations to our contemporary, and make the tender of our kindest con-

lences, to the New Orleans Republican who we suppose will cease to be "the official journal of the State."

THE LECTURE.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper delivered her second lecture in the Straight University, on Monday evening, on "The Great National Opportunity." The audience, as on the previous occasion, was large, respectable and appreciative. The lecturer briefly reviewed the condition of the country and the condition of our race previous to the war, passed over some of the mighty changes produced by the war and evolved as consequences of it. Then she dwelt at length on the opportunities afforded our race for improvement, diffusion of knowledge, elevation and progress; contending that, in view of the bitter and relentless hostility of the enemies of our race and of human progress, the colored race was bound and should be influenced by a community of interest; that their conduct should be marked by generosity, justice and liberality; that education, (which has not yet been sufficiently appreciated by the race), the formation of character; the cultivation of self-reliance, self-respect, determination of purpose, fortitude and temperance should be the grand aims of the parents and guardians of our youth.

In this direction, the lecturer favored compulsory education for all, that the commonwealth might possess intelligent citizens, and that intelligent citizens might exercise their franchises and rights. That the favorable opportunities for establishing home life; for the cultivation and encouragement of virtue, and the repression of vice; for the elevation of woman, and to lay a ban on sin and immorality, should be eagerly and perseveringly embraced. Not wealth, not position, not color, not fame, said the lecturer, but on the foundation of peace, justice, integrity, education and virtue, must we build and elevate ourselves and our race to a higher and better life.

The peroration of the discourse was devoted to a spirited defence of women's rights. We were struck dumb with consternation, not either at the doctrines defended, nor the extravagant "rights" demanded, but at the denial this avowed gave to the repeated assertions of one of our friends that Mrs. H. was not of "this sort."

As a literary effort, as the earnest breathings of an anxious heart solicitors for the welfare and advancement of her race, we freely accord Mrs. Harper the full credit due her; but we cannot avoid referring to a point which has invariably characterized the conduct of lecturers to our people. Every statement that is made, every advice tendered, every vice censured, seems uttered under a reservation that up to the moment of speaking there has been nothing done towards elevation, or education, or progress by the recently freed population of the South. Every remark seems to be made on the presumption that the listeners belong to a most willingly benighted class. We know that this course has been a source of much uneasiness and dissatisfaction to many of our good folks, and we therefore throw out the hint, desiring it to be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered. A great deal has been done, and a vast amount is being accomplished, through the direct and strenuous efforts of our people themselves. Wherever institutions of learning have been established they have extensively availed themselves of the advantages afforded. Wherever fields of labor have promised adequate remuneration to them, they have transported their skilled and unskilled artisanship. Wherever philanthropy threw open a door which offered to ameliorate the condition of our people, there have our people, men and women hied, to embrace the opportunities of doing and receiving good.

These things do not seem to be generally known and hence we hear no word of praise, no need of commendation for what has been accomplished, and for what is in the course of being done. And it certainly dampens ardor, it checks endeavor, and tends to discourage effort, to observe the consistent expressions of censure, the advice to rise to a higher, and a nobler life, and never a syllable recognizing the efforts that our people are most certainly making to rise.

There is one more item to which we must refer. We regret that the fair lecturer should have been betrayed into the expression of a little satire on a groundless and malicious report handed doubtlessly to her. There is no opposition to the advent of intelligent colored men among men of sense of their own race. The kindness, and the assistance afforded to many a one of this class, gives a denial to the charge. The truth is that the more deserving and intelligent they may be, the greater willingness has been shown to assist them in the accomplishment of their purposes. We therefore regret that the allegation was made.

TEXAS.

The condition of certain portions of this State is such that a good Police is sadly needed. The report of the Adjutant General of the State reveals an appalling condition of things. His annual report embodies a record of crime, showing that up to the first of April, there were no less than thirteen hundred and eighty seven criminals evading arrest, and at large; and they are "murderers, desperadoes horse thieves &c."

In this latter number are comprised many desperadoes, the record of whose crimes is perfectly appalling, and whose continued freedom from the restraints imposed by law, is a shame upon the State. These men have established a reputation for daring and disregard for law, which has overawed the communities in which they operate, and it is next to impossible to procure information of their whereabouts, by which they may be captured, for this reason. In Bastrop and Travis counties a regularly organized band of horse thieves and murderers exists, whose operations extend to and include all the neighboring counties.

It is even stated that this band is so numerous as to be able to extend its operations from the Red river to the Rio Grande, stealing horses in one locality and forwarding them by members of the band to another for sale. The members of this band have their headquarters within twenty miles of the capital of the State, and steal horses and murder with impunity, almost within hearing of the Legislature. It is difficult to conceive why is it that citizens of the infested localities should remain quiet while these offenses are being committed, unless they are intimidated, as before stated. Within the last two months it is believed that at least two hundred horses have been stolen in the locality mentioned.

This state of affairs exists to a greater or less extent throughout the entire State. In one locality a gang of horse thieves was headed by a minister of the Gospel, who was in the habit of holding protracted meetings in certain localities. While the congregation was engaged in worship, at a given signal from the minister, the horse thieves would make a descent, steal all the horses, and be off before their presence was discovered.

And yet there is strenuous opposition to the passage of an effective Police Law. And this hostility springs from, and is confined exclusively to the Democratic party. The Adjutant General thus concludes his letter:

"In the short space of a letter it is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the present extent of outlawry in Texas, although much has been done to repress disorders and arrest crime: and it is a matter of deep regret to myself that law abiding citizens should fail to throw their influence in favor of the efforts made to put down crime, simply because of political differences and preferences."

Thanks to Hons. W. P. Kellogg and L. A. Sheldon for speeches and public documents recently sent us.

We perceive by an exchange that the old veteran Horace Greeley is in Texas, and the Galveston Republican expresses the hope that "the colored men of Texas will seize the opportunity thus afforded to visit the venerable philanthropist."

Previous to the outbreak of the war between France and Germany the Prussian and Bavarian governments were involved in litigation on the subject of the ownership of certain pictures; the former claiming to have restored to them certain portions of the Munich Gallery which they affirmed had been unjustly acquired from the old Dusseldorf Collection; the latter disputing the validity of the Prussian demands. The settlement of this dispute is due to the withdrawal of Prussia from the contest, the authorities at Berlin, no doubt, considering it unseemly to proceed any further in the matter after Bavaria had joined its fortunes to those of the rest of the German Federation.

It has been stated on semi-official authority that a claim will be made on the part of Prussia to some of the pictures belonging to the old electorate of Cassel, and still preserved in the national collections of France. Academy.

A French correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette gives a list of the statues in the Cathedral of St. Denis which have been injured by carelessness, bombardment, or pillage. The most curious accident is certainly that which happened to St. Denis. The statue of the good saint, who is popularly supposed to have crossed a river with his head under his arm, was decapitated by a shell. The statue of Catharine de Medicis has two fingers cut off and stolen, and a gash from a sabre on her hands. Henry II, has lost not only two fingers, but the big toe of his right foot; Charles VI his right hand; Daguerdin the hilt of his dagger; Charles V both hands and his

sceptre; Charles Martel a finger; Pepin le Bref has had his sceptre broken; and Louis XVI, besides receiving a cut across the nose, has been deprived of both his thumbs.

THE SILENT TONGUE.

The Masonic merits of "The Silent Tongue" are well expressed in our lectures, and ought to be understood by every brother. We will enlarge upon them.

The art of silence, if it be not one of the fine, is certainly one of the useful arts. It is an art attained by few. How seldom do we meet with a man who speaks only what he ought to say?

That the Bible enjoins its attainment is most manifest. It commands us to make a door and bar for the mouth. It declares if a man bridleth not his tongue, his religion is vain.

The attainment of this art will enable us to avoid saying foolish things. We often speak without reflection, and, of consequence, foolish thoughts, or expressions destitute of thought, are uttered. Possessed of the art of silence, we shall not speak of that which ought not to be spoken.

Again, it will enable us to avoid saying hurtful things. Since we are placed in the world to do good, and since the indorsement of speech is one of our greatest means of influence, it is most unseemly for us to utter that which should do injury. He whose business it is to root out tares should not scatter their seed.

It will enable us to govern our feelings and direct our trains of thought. He who gives expression to his feelings increases their strength. He who gives expression to anger, for example, increases its power over him. He who gives utterance to improper thoughts will increase their number.

It will increase our influence with our fellow-men. "A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth it until afterward." Gravity and reserve are associated with wisdom. Even an affected gravity is sometimes effective—the true art of silence ever. We can be useful only as we are influential—Pomeroy's Democrat.

THE RAMPANT REDS.

The gentlemen of the Paris pavement who, under the name of the Commune, have assumed to govern France, displayed a calm common sense in their first attempts at legislation, from which mankind augurs the happiest results should they succeed in establishing their authority. Not to speak of their prompt arrest of the "citizens styled servants of a person called God" (who is supposed to be concerned in the infamous "monarchical conspiracy"), their flagellation of Archbishop Darboy, and their requisitions upon the banks and churches, they have adopted certain fiscal measures of which we know not whether to admire most the financial expediency or the intrinsic justice. Starting with the assumption "that labor, industry, and commerce have supported all the charges of the war, and that it is just to exact from property its sacrifices," they have decreed that all rents for the terms of October, 1870, and January and April, 1871, shall be remitted; all sums paid by tenants during those nine months shall be credited on future terms; all leases may be canceled at the option of the tenants during six months from the present date; and notices to quit shall, on demand of the tenant, be prolonged for three months. To be sure, landlords have served in the army as well as other people, and lost as much as others; and in many cases while the landlord has been fighting on the ramparts the tenant has been living in idleness at the expense of the State; but the Commune has not considered such trifles as that. The great principle remains that the man who has money in his pocket is a natural enemy of the man who has not. Then there was a rumor that a certain Insurance Company had a policy of 2,000,000 francs on the life of the ex-Empress Eugenie. The Commune adjudged that sum to be the property of "the people"—although, according to the vulgar notions of insurance, it can hardly be considered due to anybody while her Majesty is alive—and made a demand for it, which the Company only evaded by putting their assets where the Commune could not find them. Next, a law was introduced canceling all bills of exchange under 50 francs, and docking larger bills of half or third of their face. Finally, as compulsory military service is the most odious of despotic exactions, the conscription was abolished, and it was merely ordered instead that there should be no army except the National Guard, and in the National Guard every able-bodied citizen should serve. With which extension of liberty, the able-bodied citizens are undoubtedly delighted. It is by such measures that the Commune fulfills its promise to "repair the disasters caused by the fallen power,"

and give "a vigorous impulse to industry, labor, and commerce." N. Y. Tribune.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 19.—Details of the fighting at Asnieres yesterday have been received. The Versaillesists compelled the Communists to evacuate Asnieres, but they reoccupied the place in the afternoon; were again attacked in the evening, with a fierce fusillade. The Versaillesists with difficulty held their positions.

A Paris dispatch of Tuesday evening says the Versaillesists have not resumed the offensive.

The belligerents are separated by the Island of Grande Jatte.

The Communist losses yesterday were very heavy.

It is said the Nationals are greatly discouraged by sufferings and losses.

A special to the London Standard says the spirit of the Versailles troops was unsatisfactory, and even discipline was wanting.

The insurgents will probably evacuate Asnieres to-day.

The Versaillesists, carried the woods of Colombes, the Communists suffering fearfully in killed and prisoners.

Asnieres is now threatened on both sides.

Changes in the French Ministry are reported.

Herr Dolinger, a distinguished Bavarian theologian, has been excommunicated by the Pope.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says the Government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing some prisoners. Losses of the Versaillesists small.

A battery has been placed in position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres.

The insurgents were quiet and their batteries silent during last night.

Sometimes the merry-making on these baptismal journeys was suffered to lead the company astray, and cause them to forget the cause and object of their undertaking. A baptismal company was once crossing the mountains between Largie and Saddell, and rested on the road to take a refreshment of bread and cheese and whisky; after which they proceeded on their way, and arrived at toe manse. The minister had begun the ceremony, when they found that the infant was not present. "Where is the child?" was the question; and "Have you it?" "Have you it?" the female were asking one another, but no child could be found. At last, the one who had been carrying the child up to that place where they had stayed on their way for refreshment called to mind that she had it down among the heather, and had supposed that some one else must have picked it up and brought it to the manse; but as this was not the case, they had nothing for it but to retrace their steps to the place in question, which they did without delay, and found the child lying quiet safely where it had been left on its bed of heather. Then they brought it back to the manse and had it baptized. Baptismal customs. Notes and Queries.

NOTICE!

BERRY LODGE No. 45, F. A. A. Y. M. Meets every first and third Saturday evenings in each month at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Masonic Hall, corner St. Claude and St. Peter Streets. The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year:

L. DAGRUE, W. M.
F. C. ANTOINE, S. W.
J. GARSTAMP, J. W.
T. L. HUBEAU, Treasurer.
L. C. ARTHIDORE, Secretary.
R. H. STEPTOE, Chaplain.
O. B. ROUDEZ, S. D.
J. H. PARKER, J. D.
WM. JOHNSON, S. S.
S. W. B. EVANS, J. S.
P. HARRIS, Tyler.

The above is the only Regular Lodge working in the State of Louisiana under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge for the United States of North America.

J. BENJAMIN BERRY,
D. D. G. M.

An old lady slightly blind, while engaged in a futile attempt to sew buttons on young Augustus's new Jacket, remarked: "Drat these buttons! I can't find the holes, and they split all to pieces every time I stick the needle into 'em." To which replied young Augustus: "Now, look 'ere, Granny, you just let my peppermint drops alone. You've split me'n half of 'em already."

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl. "Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."

A little New York girl, hearing her father use the odiously absurd term, "coal famine," asked, "Why, pa, no one eats coal, do they?"

THE CUNNING MAN.

BY JOSE BILLINGS.

Cunning is often taken for wisdom; but it is the mere skum that rises when wisdom boils her pot. It hath not the stride of wisdom, neither has it the honesty or wisdom. It is more like instinct than it is like reason.

The cunning man has two virtues always prominent—patience and energy. Without these he would fall below the kat, and fail to get his mouse.

Cunning men always have a speciality, such as it is. I have seen them who could ride a mule tow a spot, but who set a horse awkwardly.

There is this average between a cunning man and a wise man—the cunning man's wisdom is always on the outside of his face; he can't hide it; it is always squirting out over the cunning of his eyes; while the wise man carries his deep stowed away in his heart, and don't use his wisdom 'till he find occasions, but let master them when they pop up.

Cunning men have great caution, because they suppose themselves watched in as much as they are always watching others.

They have but few brains, but what they have are petroleum, and their brains being few and greasy, enables them to fetch them a focus sudden.

It is hard work to be very cunning and very honest at the same time. I reckon on this because I don't see the two hugging and kissing each other very much.

Cunning has a skandalous pedigree; he is the babe of wisdom and fraud, and is the only child they ever had, but looks and acts just like his son.

Cunning men's advice is hard to follow, because wisdom is made like a bed quilt, out of patches, and is also composed of shifts for the emergency, or the occasion, a few match for a stiddy diet.

If you don't understand wriggling yourself, or the rudiments of it, you must not get your advice from a cunning man.

Cunning has always passed for wisdom and will continue to do so as long as phools last, and phools will last as long as enny boddy else daz, and sustain their reputashun.

Cunning is always selfish, because it is not so much breadth, while wisdom as afford to be magnanimous, and hav something left over.

Cunning men are not very dangerous; they have so much vanity, and their vanity satisfied, their ambition is, and the vanity takes the place of ambition when more amuzed than alarmed.

A dabbler in literature and the few arts who prided himself on his language, came upon a youngster sitting upon the bank of a river angling for grudgeons, and thus addressed him: "Adolescence, art thou not endeavoring to entice the snay tribe to engulf into their denticulated mouths a barbed hook upon whose point is fixed a dainty allumement?" "No," said the boy, "I'm fishin'."

Josh Billings says: "When a young man ain't good for nothing else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle."

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 19—11:30 A. M.
COTTON.—The decline of 1-16d. at Liverpool this morning appears to have been neutralized by the improvement in gold and exchange and an easy freight market. The supply continues poor, and notwithstanding the good inquiry, only about 1500 bales have been sold since last week. Prices are steady and firm. Barely Good Ordinary is reported at 12c. Low Middling sold at 13½c.

Yesterday's operations embraced 7200 bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Price	Price
Inferior.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4	—
Low Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 9	—
Ordinary.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	11 1/2
Low Middling.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	12 1/2
Middling.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	13 1/2
Strict Middling.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	14 1/2
Good Middling.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2	15 1/2

THOMAS J. HANNA,
AUCTIONEER.

General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, 161
POYDRAS STREET, NEW OR-

LEANS, LOUISIANA.

References:
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel
Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq.,
Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., Samuel Bar-

and that they receive their per diem and mileage out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Senate joint resolution No. 18, a joint resolution to raise a joint committee to collect from the United States the value of cotton and other property turned over to the United States at the time of the surrender, was taken up and read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the joint resolution passed its third reading, was finally adopted, its title adopted and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Clerk of the House was directed to transmit the following message to the Senate:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 2, 1871.
To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—The Speaker of the House has signed the following enrolled Senate bills, viz:

An act relative to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts.

An act to establish an institution for the instruction of the blind, at Baton Rouge.

An act for the relief of Centenary College, of Louisiana.

An act to purchase five hundred copies, each, of the Revised Civil Code, and the Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by A. Voorhies.

An act to alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria.

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled House bills, viz:

An act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under Act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

An act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

An act relative to purchasers of sixteenth sections, approved March 13, 1866.

An act authorizing the compilation of an official map of the State.

An act to incorporate the Roneal water power company, parish of Tangipahoa.

An act to regulate oyster fisheries in State of Louisiana.

An act to incorporate the Frances-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

An act to incorporate the city of Monroe, La.

An act giving to J. H. Cosgrove, of Natchitoches parish, the exclusive right to establish a wharf at Grand Ecote, Louisiana.

An act to change the time of holding the sessions of district court in the Tenth Judicial District, and to establish two additional terms of said court in the parish of Caddo, for the trial of State cases.

An act for the relief of A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Tchefuncta and Bogue Fala.

An act for the relief of E. North Culom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, fixing the salary of the Mayor and councilmen, and granting to said Mayor and councilmen certain powers.

An act relative to juries in the parish of Caddo.

An act fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, giving to the courts of New Orleans jurisdiction in certain cases, authorizing stockholders and directors meetings to be held outside of the city of New Orleans, granting to parish courts jurisdiction over proceedings for the expropriation of property, etc., providing the mode of proceeding in and removal from such parish courts, and providing against a suspension of the operations of the company in cases of appeal or otherwise.

The revenue bill.
Joint resolution authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish jail of Jefferson.

An act relative to the Lafourche Draining Company.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message: To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has adjourned sine die.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Upon motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse, the House was adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Approved:
G. W. CARTER,
Speaker.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL. OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Continuance of 40th Day's Proceedings.]

Added to this list of claims of teachers is a list of claims for legal services rendered in accordance with law by Messrs. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, A. A. Atocha, Lacey & Butler; costs of the Eighth District Court, parish of Orleans, and bill for sheriff's fees in the parish of Orleans; also claims for rent of school-houses and bills for fuel supplied in the parishes of St. John the Baptist and Terrebonne.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,

State Superintendent Public Education.
President State Board of Education.
Statement of claims referred to State Board of Education at its session in January, 1871:

First Division—Claims approved by R. C. Richardson, Superintendent:
Thomas Garoley, teaching in parish of Tangipahoa..... \$625 00
Nellie A. Ramsey, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 254 00
Nellie A. Ramsey, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 254 00
Miss E. B. Hunt, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 180 00
Isabella Mackay, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 360 00
A. C. Crane, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 175 00
Agnes Lewis, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 180 00
Miss E. Booth, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 350 00
Thomas Garoley, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa..... 250 00

Total..... \$2,628 00

Second Division—Claims approved by E. S. Stoddard, Superintendent:

Washington Turner, for teaching in the parish of Terrebonne..... \$40 00
Helen M. Dearth, for teaching in parish of St. James..... 450 00
Charles Preston, for teaching in parish of St. Charles..... 380 00
John Fox, for rent of school-house and fuel..... 41 00
L. H. Bernard, for teaching in parish of Terrebonne..... 125 00
Steward's Methodist Episcopal Church, for rent of church for school-house, Houma, parish of Terrebonne..... 50 00
Leo Elfer, for teaching in parish of St. John the Baptist..... 1,591 63
Mrs. L. E. A. Lawson, for teaching in parish of St. Charles..... 225 00
D. R. Lewis, for teaching in parish of St. Charles..... 180 00

Total..... \$3,082 63

Third Division—Claims approved by R. K. Dioso, Superintendent:

William Shepherd, for teaching in parish of Vermillion..... 362 20
Miss R. H. Mills, for teaching in parish of Vermillion..... 684 25
Mrs. R. N. Patten, for teaching in parish of Vermillion..... 215 00
M. C. Murtagh, for teaching in parish of Vermillion..... 944 00
A. C. Bernard, for teaching in parish of St. Mary..... 550 00
Frederick Robin, for teaching in parish of St. Mary..... 441 00
J. W. Bryan, for teaching in parish of Calcasieu..... 760 00
Jean Bouffartique, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 1,550 00
M. N. Byington, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 126 00
Z. B. Graves, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 240 00
Mary L. Birge, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 225 00
Mary H. Harbour, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 90 00
Mollie E. Harbour, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 90 00
S. H. B. Schumacher, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 120 00
N. Whiting, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 330 00
Mrs. E. E. Saville, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 125 00
Mrs. H. W. Reedy, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 200 00
O. M. Lee, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge..... 162 00
Alfred Hendricks, for teaching in parish of Lafayette..... 399 98
J. Chastagne, for teaching in

parish of St. Martin..... 6,463 50
Auguste Dufour, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 1,300 00
Edmond Patin, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 400 00
E. Delahoussaye, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 50 00
A. Landry, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 150 00
M. V. Bullard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 400 00
Thomas J. Barrows, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 200 00
Adelina Broussard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 1,000 00
Ernest Broussard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 285 00
A. Chateaufort, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 475 00
Mrs. A. Pournier, for teaching in parish of West Baton Rouge..... 845 00
Alphonse Landry, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 750 00
A. Broutier, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 800 00
Miss Kate Marks, for teaching in parish of St. Mary..... 90 00
Catherine Lawler, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 1,320 00
Savien Cart, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 450 00
Mrs. J. E. C. Doremus, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... — —
Late Mrs. B. C. Wood, for teaching in parish of Iberville..... 200 00
Mrs. J. A. Gauthier, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 510 00
Mr. Joseph Clouet, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 1,446 00
Mr. Joseph Clouet, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 300 00
Mr. Joseph Clouet, for teaching in parish of St. Landry..... 450 00
P. A. Chateaufort, for teaching in parish of St. Martin..... 75 00

Total..... \$25,544 93

Fourth Division—Claims approved by James McCelery, Superintendent:

Octavia Fogleman, for teaching in parish of Avoyelles..... \$120 00
T. P. Lamoin, for teaching in parish of Avoyelles..... 104 72
P. M. Grumillon, for teaching in parish of Avoyelles..... 185 75
John Lee, for teaching in parish of Rapides..... 105 00
L. E. Torry, for teaching in parish of Rapides..... 30 00
A. J. Pellum, for teaching in parish of Rapides..... 49 00
A. P. Massey, for teaching in parish of Natchitoches..... 688 00
Gertrude Nolascio, for teaching in parish of West Feliciana..... 490 00
G. B. Eggleston, for teaching in parish of Natchitoches..... 340 00

Total..... \$2,100 47

Fifth Division—No claims presented.

Sixth Division—Claims approved by J. B. Carter, Superintendent:

Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, for legal services in New Orleans..... \$1,044 00
W. Walsh, Deputy Sheriff, legal services in New Orleans..... 59 10
A. A. Atocha, legal services in New Orleans..... 500 00
Lacey & Butler, legal services in New Orleans..... 500 00
Thomas Lynne, Eight District Court..... 554 50

Total..... \$2,657 60

RECAPITULATION.

First Division..... \$2,628 00
Second Division..... 3,082 63
Third Division..... 25,544 93
Fourth Division..... 2,110 47
Sixth Division..... 2,657 60

Total..... \$36,023 63

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Sup't Public Education,
New Orleans, February 9, 1871.

I certify that the above is a correct list of claims examined and approved by the State Board of Education, as required by section thirty-one, act No. 6, extra session, 1870.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent of Education.
President State Board.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

I beg to submit to you the claims of Thomas J. Durant and James K. Belden, for professional services rendered the State of Louisiana before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. William Fagan and others, as follows: Thomas J. Durant, two thousand dollars; James K. Belden, fifteen hundred dollars.

The fees are very moderate and reasonable, and should be allowed. The suit in question is on appeal from the Supreme Court of Louisiana to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was impossible for me to attend the Su-

preme Court at Washington, I therefore procured the services of these gentlemen in the case, because of their familiarity with the laws of this State, the thorough knowledge that James K. Belden had of the facts of the case, and the ability of Mr. Durant as a practitioner before the Supreme Court at Washington.

Their selection on behalf of the State seems to have been proper, as success attended their efforts. The case is a very important one to the State, and I ask that you appropriate the amount of their claims.

Respectfully submitted,
SIMON BELDEN,
Attorney General.

Which was ordered printed in the journal.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The Committee on Charitable Institutions, in the discharge of its duties having visited the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located at Baton Rouge, respectfully submit the following report:

It is with pleasure we are permitted to say that the institution, under the superintendence of John A. McWhorter, is in a most prosperous condition, and accomplishing, to the full extent of the means at the disposal of the superintendent, the charitable purposes of its establishment.

The management, so far as your committee could discover after careful examination and inquiry, has been excellent in every department properly subject to their cognizance, and a proper care has manifestly been given by the superintendent and his subordinates to the health and happiness of the unfortunate inmates.

The Sanitary condition of the institution deserves the highest commendation.

Some repairs, however, are needed, both for the comfort of the inmates and for the preservation of the building. In this connection your committee have examined the estimates for current expenses, as detailed in the annual report of the administrators and superintendent, and we respectfully recommend that the appropriation asked for, amounting to fifty thousand four hundred dollars (\$50,400) be made.

Among the many things of interest that came under the observation of your committee was the printing office of the institution, worked and managed exclusively by the inmates.

The President and members of the Senate will find in the printed annual report of the institution a very creditable specimen of their hand-work.

In the same Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is, also, located the Louisiana State University. Although there is at present sufficient room to accommodate both of these institutions, still it is desirable they should be entirely disunited as soon as the resources of the State will permit, proper buildings to be erected, or otherwise provided for, for the use of the university; and your committee recommend that they be continued as they are until that can be done. The institution is one of great importance to the people, and in which they and their representatives should take great pride, and it should be fostered as indicative of the liberality and charitable purposes of the State.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. C. ANDERSON,
S. M. THOMAS,
SAMUEL BOWMAN,
J. B. LEWIS.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Anderson:
Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William F. Story & Co.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act granting to John Weaver the right to establish and maintain a ferry across Bayou Canne, in the parish of St. Landry.

By Mr. Hunsaker:
Of a bill to be entitled an act to establish the office of inspectors of distilled spirits and rectified spirits, for the city and port of New Orleans; to regulate the duties pertaining to the same, and provide a penalty for the violation of said act.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent, and without previous notice:

By Mr. Coupland:
A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the preservation of the records and documents of the late First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, parish of Orleans.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Ingraham:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Lutheran Society No. 2, of the Third District of New Orleans.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Hunsaker:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas J. Durant and James K. Belden.

By Mr. Antoine:
Of a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Thompson:
Of a bill to be entitled an act authorizing Oran M. Kinchen to adopt Hettie Louise Harvey as one of his children.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Futch:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. P. Brunson, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Jenks moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Mr. Smith moved to lay that motion on the table, on which the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas: Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Ingraham, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sydnor, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twichell—30.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Campbell, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Pinchback, Ragan, Wilcox—11.

The chair declared the motion to refer laid on the table.

The bill was then considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Todd:
A bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two of "an act relative to the purchase and distribution of books," approved March 9, 1869.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Library.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray called up a joint resolution to purchase the files of the Louisiana Courier.

Passed its first reading.
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Libraries.

Mr. Hunsaker introduced a joint resolution requesting our members in Congress to urge the repeal of the oath of July, 1862, commonly known as the iron-clad oath.

Lies over.

By Mr. O'Hara:
Resolved, That at each evening session the Secretary of the Senate shall call the roll alphabetically, and each Senator be empowered to call up a bill or resolution for action by the Senate.

Lies over.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone the order of the day thirty minutes.

Adopted.
Mr. Blackman moved to take the report of the Committee on Printing with a view of fixing the bill reported on.

Adopted.
Mr. Blackman moved to fix the bill for the special order for two o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Smith raised the point of order that the rules had not been suspended by action of the Senate, the question not having been put.

Overruled.
Mr. Pinchback raised the point of order that the Chair had decided that the rules were suspended and that the decision of the Chair was final until the same was reversed by a vote of the Senate on an appeal.

Point sustained.
Mr. O'Hara raised the point of order that, a motion having been made to suspend the rules, no action of the Senate was in order.

[Continued in our next Number.]

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